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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 1808

Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the

FALKLAND ISLANDS

1936

(For Reports for 1934 and 1935 see Nos. 1749 and 1788 respectively (Price 1s. 3d. each).)

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE COLONY OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS AND ITS DEPENDENCIES FOR THE YEAR 1936

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PART I.—THE COLONY.

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

The Falkland Islands lie in the South Atlantic Ocean some 300 miles east and somewhat to the north of the Straits of Magellan between 51° and 53° south latitude and 57° and 62° west longitude. In addition to the two main islands, known as the East and West Falklands, which are divided by the Falkland Sound, running approximately north-east and south-west, the group comprises about 200 smaller islands clustered around them within a space of 120 by 60 miles. The area of the group, as computed by measurement from the Admiralty chart, is as follows:

	Square Miles.
East Falkland and adjacent islands	2,580
West Falkland and adjacent islands	2,038
Total area of the group	4,618

The islands have a very deeply indented coast-line and possess many excellent harbours and anchorages. The surface is hilly, attaining its maximum elevation of 2,315 ft. in Mount Adam on the West Falkland. There are no rivers navigable at any distance from the coast. The entire country is covered with wild moorland interrupted by outcrops of rock and the peculiar collection of angular boulders called " stone runs " the origin of which is scientifically disputed. There is no cultivation except in the immediate vicinity of the farm settlements and shepherds' houses where vegetables and in some places oats and hay are grown. The soil is chiefly peat, but considerable areas of sand also occur. In comprehensive appearance the Falkland Islands are bleak and inhospitable. Trees are almost entirely absent and the scenery is said to resemble parts of Scotland and the northern islands. The only town is Stanley, the capital, situated on a natural harbour entered from Port William, at the north-east corner of the group. It has about 1,200 inhabitants. Smaller settlements have been established throughout the Colony as the headquarters of the various farm stations into which it is divided; of these the most important is Darwin, the headquarters of the Falkland Islands Company, with a population of about 100 persons.

The climate of the Falkland Islands is characterized by the same seasonal variations as in the United Kingdom. These are, however, less noticeable in the Colony on account of its scant vegetation. The winters are slightly colder and the summers much cooler than in London, which is about as far north of the equator as Stanley is south. The average midsummer temperature of the Colony is even lower than the annual mean at London. While the relatively low temperatures are mainly due to the oceanic circulation, the daily weather is largely dependent on the direction of the wind, which, not infrequently, is so inconstant as to give rise to wide ranges of temperature within short intervals. Though the annual rainfall is not excessive, averaging only 26 ins., precipitation occurs on two out of every three days in the year, and, in consequence, the atmosphere is usually damp. A large proportion of the days are cloudy and tempestuous; calm, bright weather being exceptional and seldom outlasting 24 hours.

The Falkland Islands, called by the French " Iles Malouines " and by the Spaniards " Islas Malvinas ", were discovered on 14th August, 1592, by John Davis in the *Desire,* one of the vessels of the squadron sent to the Pacific under Cavendish. They were seen by Sir Richard Hawkins in the *Dainty* on 2nd February, 1594, and were visited in 1598 by Sebald Van Weert, a Dutchman, and styled by him the Sebald Islands, a name which they still bear on some of the Dutch maps. Captain Strong in the *Welfare* sailed through between the two principal islands

in 1690 and called the passage, where he landed at several points and obtained supplies of wild geese and fresh water, the Falkland Sound, in memory of the well-known Royalist, Lucius Cary, Lord Falkland, killed at the battle of Newbury in 1643; and from this the group afterwards took its English name of "Falkland Islands" although this name does not appear to have been given to it before 1745.

The first settlement on the islands was established in 1764 by de Bougainville on behalf of the King of France, with a small colony of Acadians transferred from Nova Scotia, at Port Louis in the East Falkland Island on Berkeley Sound. In the following year Captain Byron took possession of the West Falkland Island and left a small garrison at Port Egmont on Saunders Island, which lies off and close to the north coast of the mainland.

The Spaniards, ever jealous of interference by other nations in the southern seas, bought out the French from the settlement at Port Louis, which they renamed Soledad in 1766, and in 1770 forcibly ejected the British from Port Egmont. This action on the part of Spain led the two countries to the verge of war. The settlement was restored, however, to Great Britain in 1771, but was again in 1774 voluntarily abandoned. The Spaniards in turn abandoned their settlements early in the nineteenth century, and the entire group of islands appears for some years to have remained without formal occupation and without inhabitants until in 1829 Louis Vernet, enjoying the nominal protection of the Government of the Republic of Buenos Aires, planted a new colony at Port Louis. Vernet thought fit to seize certain vessels belonging the United States' fishing fleet and in 1831 his settlement suffered from an American punitive expedition. Finally, in 1833, Great Britain, who had never relaxed her claim to the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands, expelled the few Argentine soldiers and colonists yet remaining at Port Louis and resumed occupation, which has been maintained without break to the present day.

The Colony was under the charge of Naval Officers engaged in making Admiralty surveys until 1843, in which year a Civil Administration was formed, the headquarters of Government being at Port Louis until 1844, when they were removed to Stanley, then called Port William. Prior to the opening of the Panama Canal, the Falkland Islands lay on the main sea route from Europe, through the Straits of Magellan to the west coast of South America, and in the days of sail frequently harboured vessels which had been worsted in the struggle to round Cape Horn. On 8th December, 1914, they were the scene of the naval battle in which Sir F. C. Doveton Sturdee defeated and destroyed the German Squadron under Admiral Graf von Spee, and a memorial commemorating this victory was unveiled at Stanley on 26th February, 1927.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

At the head of the Government of the Colony is the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who is advised by an Executive Council consisting of five official and two unofficial members. There is also a Legislative Council composed of four official and four unofficial members, the latter being nominated by the Crown. The Colony received a regular grant-in-aid from the Imperial Treasury until 1880, and a special grant for a mail service until 1885, since which date it has been wholly self-supporting. There is no local Government in the Colony.

III.—POPULATION.

The inhabitants of the Falkland Islands are of European descent, and are chiefly of British blood, in which Scottish ancestry is marked. There is no indigenous or native population.

The estimated population on the 31st of December, 1936, was 2,399 made up of 1,329 males and 1,070 females. The density of the population is about one person to every two square miles. Approximately one-half of the inhabitants live in Stanley, the capital, and the remainder are divided more or less equally between the outlying districts of the East and West Falklands. The number of births registered in 1936 was 45, and of deaths 21, or respectively 18·8 and 8·79 per 1,000. Twenty-six marriages were celebrated during the year. One death occurred among infants under two years of age. Ninety-six persons arrived in the Colony and 153 left in the course of the period under review.

IV.—HEALTH.

The climate is healthy, especially in the Camp districts, but damp in and about Stanley; consequently it is not very suitable for persons with any rheumatic tendencies.

During the summer months the constant high winds are rather trying. The weather conditions in winter are slightly milder and more pleasant than those of the north of England. The conditions of living are simple; the ordinary social amenities of a larger Colony are almost entirely lacking. The quality of the food is good but lacks variety especially with regard to vegetables, but with care in cultivation it is possible to guarantee at least a nine months' supply. Fruit is imported from Montevideo and the supply becomes better each year with the improved transport and a greater local demand. Steps are being taken by both the Medical and Stock Departments to improve the supply of fresh milk in the town of Stanley.

Dental caries and pyorrhea are very prevalent amongst the Falkland Islanders, the children suffering from defective teeth

at a very early age. The Dental Surgeon makes periodical tours of the East and West Falklands and holds a special clinic for school children every Saturday morning.

Vaccination is compulsory and the Vaccination Ordinance is rigidly enforced, every Medical Officer being appointed a Public Vaccinator for the area in which he is stationed.

Gastritis and dyspepsia are common complaints. Forty appendicectomies were performed during 1936, the majority being in the quiescent stage. From time to time outbreaks of acute enteritis occur but so far the origin of these outbreaks has not been definitely determined.

Coryza in epidemic form is very common.

Twelve case of tuberculosis were under treatment during the year. The incidence of bovine tuberculosis is being investigated, the double intradermal test being used.

Eleven school children were under treatment for impetigo contagiosa. Thread worm infection is very common among the children also.

Twenty-six confinements took place in the hospital and three in the town, making a total of 29 as compared with 48 in the previous year.

The Government maintains out of public funds a hospital in Stanley, the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital. The hospital has 17 beds, an operating theatre, quarters for nurses, stores, and an out-patient department. Outside buildings provide an office and workshop for the Dental Surgeon, and also a drug store and laboratory. An improved X-ray apparatus has been installed.

The staff of the Medical Department includes a Senior Medical Officer, two Medical Officers, one of whom is stationed on the West Falkland Island, a Dental Surgeon, a Nurse Matron and a qualified Nursing Sister, in addition to junior nurses locally recruited and trained.

A Medical Officer made periodical tours of the North-East Falkland, the remainder of the East Falkland being under the Falkland Islands Company's Medical Officer stationed at Darwin.

During the year the Senior Medical Officer made an extensive tour of the West Falkland.

The out-patient department of the hospital provides ante-natal and post-natal services. Maternity nursing services are provided for Stanley and outlying districts.

During the year 1936, 151 persons were admitted to the hospital as compared with 239 in the previous year and 1,318 new cases were seen in the out-patients department. Three deaths occurred in hospital; 241 operations were performed as compared with 230 in the previous year.

The medico-electrical section of the out-patient department has carried out successful work during the year with radiant heat, vapour and Turkish baths, especially valuable in skin disease and muscular rheumatism.

Artificial sunlight treatment has been carried out in cases of adenitis and anaemia in children, and also in cases of tubercular bone and joint diseases.

In the town of Stanley, sewage is disposed of partly by the water-carriage system and partly by the earth closet method. It is satisfactory to record that the number of inhabitants taking advantage of water-carriage facilities is steadily increasing. The night soil from earth closets is removed by means of special carts under the control of the Public Works Department. The disposal of sewage, which is deposited in the harbour, is efficient as it is carried out to sea by the strong tidal currents.

In accordance with the Public Health bye-laws, all ashes and household refuse must be stored in properly constructed bins which are required to be emptied once a month at least. This system is found to work satisfactorily.

The water supply is wholesome and satisfactory. Water is brought by pipe-line from a distance of three miles and stored in a reservoir and a tank with an aggregate capacity approximating to 500,000 gallons. Distributing mains have now been extended so as to serve the whole of Stanley. The inhabitants have taken advantage of the facilities offered, and the use of rain water from tanks and barrels is gradually disappearing.

The system of roads in Stanley is now adequate for present needs. The drainage system of the town continues to be improved.

There are three licensed slaughter-houses in Stanley: these were inspected with reasonable frequency and were found to comply with the Board of Health by-laws. Meat for human consumption was also inspected at regular intervals.

Dairies were inspected from time to time and found to be satisfactory.

Bi-annual rat weeks continued, with considerable success; rats appear to have diminished as a result, but they are still numerous enough to warrant periodical poison-baiting of rubbish dumps, waste lands and the foreshore.

V.—HOUSING.

A certain number of new houses were erected during the year. The buildings erected are of a suitable type, and conform to the requirements of the Board of Health as regards both construction and sanitary arrangements. There is no overcrowding in Stanley, the rate of building being adequate to the needs of the population. In the majority of cases, the wage-earning population own their own houses, which are well built and comfortable.

Building loans are made by the Government in suitable cases, to facilitate the construction of new houses. The Government also maintains sufficient accommodation for its officials, and two blocks of tenement dwellings which are rented to the more necessitous families in the community.

All premises in the town are regularly inspected by the Sanitary Inspector, and householders are required to keep their premises in as sanitary a condition as circumstances permit. In case of need, powers exist to condemn premises as unfit for human occupation. In general terms the housing of the people may be said to be fully satisfactory.

V.—PRODUCTION.

Wool, skins, and tallow are the principal products of the Colony at the present time. All produce is exported to the United Kingdom.

Sheep farms vary approximately in extent from 24,000 acres to 150,000 acres, and carry on the average between 8,000 and 35,000 sheep, or, say one sheep for every three to five acres.

No statistics are kept of the actual quantity of wool produced in any one year, as distinct from the quantity exported, but the average production during the past five years was four million pounds annually. The actual return of wool exported during 1936 was 3,994,537 lb. valued at £98,684, or less by 200,515 lb. than the preceding year. The average price realized was between 8d. and 9d. per lb. against an average price of about 7½d. per lb. in 1935.

Hides and skins exported were valued at £7,825 as against £6,927 in the preceding year, or an increase of £898.

Live Stock.—During the year 387 rams were imported from Chile for the purpose of improving flocks in the Colony.

Seal Oil.—The Falkland Islands and Dependencies Sealing Company, Limited, conducted sealing operations during the year and was successful in obtaining 541 tons of oil valued at £6,581. The price of seal oil continued to remain low realizing £16 per ton as compared with £15 in 1935.

General.—The Colony has no resources of known value apart from the commodities described above. Forage crops are produced to a limited extent, but with this exception there is practically no agriculture in the Colony.

During the year arrangements were made for the secondment to the Colony of an officer from the New Zealand Department of Agriculture for a period of three years to advise on all matters concerning the sheep-farming industry. It is also intended that an officer of the Welsh Plant Breeding Station at Aberystwyth should visit the Falkland Islands in 1937 to carry out investigations with a view to improving the pastures of the Colony.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The state of the trade of the Colony, as reflected by the values of imports and exports during the year 1936, and as compared with previous years was as follows:

IMPORTS.

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£	£
Food, drink and tobacco...	33,117	28,858	35,113	32,741	34,078
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	8,210	5,902	9,125	10,513	13,403
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	39,561	33,729	45,644	48,599	51,245
Miscellaneous and unclassified	1,162	747	1,315	8,988	2,401
Bullion and Specie ...	—	25	750	—	960
Total imports	£82,050	69,261	91,947	100,841	102,087

EXPORTS.

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£	£
Wool	109,475	100,749	130,325	109,381	98,684
Hides and skins	5,119	8,807	9,257	6,927	7,825
Tallow	1,150	1,768	1,867	2,070	2,089
Livestock	246	—	—	457	591
Seal oil	5,000	4,660	16	4,135	6,581
Bullion and specie ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other articles	957	988	1,249	1,331	887
Total exports	£121,947	116,972	142,714	124,301	116,657

Imports.

The principal articles imported during 1936, in value:—

	£
Provisions	22,471
Hardware	15,865
Drapery	5,123
Coal, coke and oil fuel	7,510
Timber	4,526
Paints, etc.	4,110
Chemicals	5,279

and in quantities:—

Beer	10,384 gal.
Spirits	2,079 ,,
Tobacco	8,293 lb.
Wines	1,050 gal.

Approximately 80 per cent. of the total imports came from the United Kingdom.

The countries of origin were as follows:—

	£
United Kingdom	80,143
Other parts of the British Empire	116
Total from the British Empire	£80,259

	£
Uruguay	9,567
Argentina	5,520
Brazil	1,035
Chile	4,491
Other countries	1,215
Total from foreign countries	£21,828

Exports.

Almost the whole of the export trade of the Colony was to the United Kingdom, exports to other countries amounting only to a value of £981.

The following is a comparative table showing the quantities exported during the past five years:—

	1932.	*1933.*	*1934.*	*1935.*	*1936.*
Wool (lb.)...	3,934,852	4,021,444	3,992,984	4,159,052	3,994,537
Tallow (lb.)	164,642	425,712	235,200	234,655	248,496
Hides and sheepskins (No.)	56,565	77,679	100,844	81,092	75,812
Seal oil (barrels)	1,701	1,806	8	2,006	2,732

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

No change occurred during 1936 in regard to rates of wages or hours of work. Labourers in Stanley were paid at the rate of 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. per hour and artisans at 1s. 7d. per hour. The hours of work were eight a day with a total of 40 to 45 a week. In domestic service, monthly wages with board and lodging for housemaids vary from £2 to £3 10s.; for cooks, from £3 to £4 10s. In Stanley employment is almost solely at the disposal of the Government and of the Falkland Islands Company, and there was little or no reduction in the number of men seeking employment in 1936. The dole introduced in 1935 was discontinued in October, 1936. Relief was granted to an average of 17 applicants during the 43 weeks ended on the 31st October, 1936. The cost amounted to £2,310.

The average rate of wages on farm stations was £5 to £8 a month, quarters, fuel, meat and milk found.

The cost of living varied little during the year. The average prices of the main articles of food were as follows:—

Mutton	3d. per lb.
Beef	5d. per lb.
Pork, fresh	1s. per lb.
Fowls	2s. to 3s. each.
Fish, fresh	2d. to 3d. per lb.
Eggs	2s. to 3s. per doz.
Milk	8d. to 1s. per quart.
Potatoes	1½d. to 3d. per lb.
Bread	1s. per 4 lb. loaf.
Sugar	4d. per lb.
Tea	2s. to 3s. per lb.
Coffee	1s. 10d. to 2s. 6d. per lb.
Fresh vegetables	5d. per lb.
Butter (imported)	1s. 6d. per lb.

The supply of fresh fish, fowls, and fresh pork is uncertain and irregular and in consequence diet is somewhat limited in variety.

On the whole the cost of living is moderate. No hotels exist in Stanley in the accepted sense of the term, but there are several boarding houses which offer a reasonable degree of comfort and convenience for residents and occasional visitors with charges ranging from £2 2s. to £3 3s. per week.

Unfurnished houses for workmen cost from £2 to £3 10s. per month.

Houses, if not provided by the Government, are hard to obtain and the average rent of an unfurnished house suitable for occupation by an official is £50 a year.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

The education of children between the ages of five and fourteen years residing in Stanley is compulsory. In Stanley there are two elementary schools, one maintained by the Government and one under Roman Catholic management. Provision is also made at the Government school for attendance at a continuation class for a two-year course of more advanced study. Grants are made in approved cases to enable children from country districts to be taught in Stanley.

For the benefit of children who are unable to come to Stanley, the Government maintains three itinerant schoolmasters on the West Falkland Island and one on the East Falkland Island.

The Falkland Islands Company, Limited, also maintains a schoolmaster at its settlement at Darwin, and in addition certain itinerant schoolmasters for service in the outlying districts of Lafonia.

No facilities exist in the Colony for higher or vocational education.

There are no Government institutions, orphanages, or Poor Law institutions, and no Legislative provision for maintenance in the event of accident, sickness, or for old age. Poor relief is granted by the Government in certain necessitous cases. The cost in 1936 amounted to £520. A society known as the Stanley Benefit Club insures its members for sickness and death.

There are three social clubs, namely, the Colony Club, the Falkland Club and the Working Men's Social Club. There are football, badminton, golf, and hockey clubs.

Rifle shooting may be well described as the national sport of the Colony, and the Defence Force Rifle Association, which is affiliated to the National Rifle Association holds an annual meeting at Stanley on the lines of those held at Bisley. The Falkland Islands have been represented at Bisley by teams in the Junior Kolapore and Junior Mackinnon Competitions for several years, and in 1930 and again in 1934 they were successful in winning the Junior Kolapore Cup. Miniature shooting in the Drill Hall is very popular during the winter months. The local Miniature Rifle Club has been successful in the competitions inaugurated by the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs, having won the trophy put up in the Colonial Rifle Association's Small Bore Match in 1932 and 1934, and gaining second place in 1936, whilst it carried away the honours in the Dominion Clubs' Team shoot in 1933.

Physical training forms an important part of the regular curriculum of the Government school and in it are included football, hockey and gymnastics, as well as the formal Swedish drill.

There are also public baths, and a well-equipped gymnasium.

The Town Hall, Stanley, contains a large stage which is fitted with modern appliances for theatrical productions including a draw curtain and lighting effects. It can seat an audience of 500 people in comfort and safety. It has an excellent dance floor and is much used for dancing during the winter months.

The Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, and Rover Sea Scouts continued their useful work. There are also troops of Cubs and Brownies.

There is one cinema in Stanley. There is also a public library at which books to suit every taste may be obtained.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Communication between Stanley and the outside world is effected principally through Montevideo, to which port a service is maintained in accordance with actual requirements by the s.s. *Fitzroy* a vessel of some 600 tons dead weight, belonging to the Falkland Islands Company, Limited, which has been running on a mail contract for a period of five years from October, 1931. The contract has been renewed for a further period of five years

and arrangements have been made with the Falkland Islands Company for an improved mail service and for the provision of a larger vessel of some 1,800 tons. Under the terms of the new contract which will come into operation on the 1st January, 1937, 12 voyages will be made between Stanley and Montevideo, and two voyages between Stanley and South Georgia.

The distance from Stanley to Montevideo is rather more than 1,000 miles and the time taken on the voyage by the s.s. *Fitzroy* averages four and a half days, and by other vessels from three to five days according to the class of vessel.

The average time occupied in the transit of mails to and from the United Kingdom, via Montevideo, is 26 days; by the direct route, passenger vessels complete the journey in the same time. On the average, opportunities for the receipt and despatch of mails are available every four to five weeks.

Communication with South Georgia was maintained by the Falkland Islands Company's s.s. *Fitzroy* which made two voyages between Stanley and the Dependency during the year. The time taken on the voyage in either direction averages three and a half days.

A wireless station for external traffic is operated by the Government at Stanley under the style of the Falkland Islands Radio. Regular communication is maintained direct with London and Montevideo, while the South Georgia Radio at Grytviken provides a link between Stanley and that Dependency.

Telegraph charges to the United Kingdom are 2s. 6d. a word for " ordinary ", 1s. 3 a word for " deferred ", and 1s. 6d. a word for " code " messages.

There are no submarine cables.

The postal rate for the United Kingdom and the Empire is one penny per ounce.

At the end of 1936 there were 132 wireless sets licensed.

The Government maintains a broadcast relay service. The licence for subscribers to this service is £1 per annum and the number of licences issued in 1936 was 116. The principal overseas programmes are relayed from the Broadcasting Studio to subscribers. Local programmes of gramophone records are also given, as well as news and sports items from England.

There are no railways in the Colony. Certain roads suitable for motor traffic have been constructed to a limited extent. Internal communication is carried out on horseback or by boat. The interinsular service for mails and passengers is carried out by the s.s. *Fitzroy* and s.s. *Roydur* belonging to the Falkland Islands Company, Limited.

There are no inland telegraphs, but a telephone system is run by the Government in Stanley both for official and general use. Many of the farmers have their own lines which join up with the Stanley system on the East Falkland and on the West Falkland converge at Fox Bay where the Government also maintains

a small wireless station for the purpose of interinsular traffic. Two farm stations have constructed radio stations of low power for local communication.

There are no omnibuses or tramways plying for the service of the public in the Falkland Islands; nor have the means of aerial travel hitherto been introduced, although the possibilities in the latter direction would seem certainly to warrant investigation.

The following table shows the number, nationality, and description of the vessels which entered the Colony from overseas during 1936:—

Nationality.	*Steam Vessels.*	*Tonnage.*
British	21	46,739
Foreign	3	689
	24	47,428

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The only bank in the Colony is the Government Savings Bank. The rate of interest paid is 2½ per cent. per annum. At the close of the Bank's financial year on the 30th September, 1936, the total sum deposited was £266,346, and the number of depositors, 1,049. The average amount standing to the credit of each depositor was £254, or about £111 per head of the population. There is no agricultural or co-operative bank or similar institution in the Colony.

Remittances for the credit of any person or firm in the Colony can be made through the Commissioner of Currency and the Crown Agents for the Colonies, a charge being payable at the rate of one per cent. A similar service is undertaken by the Falkland Islands Company, Limited, who act generally as bankers or financial agents for the farm stations.

The legal tender currency is British sterling and paper currency of 10s., £1 and £5 notes issued by the Colonial Government under the Falkland Islands Currency Notes Ordinance, 1930. It is estimated that on the 31st December, 1936, there were £3,000 of coin and £24,000 of currency notes in circulation.

The system of weights and measures in use in the Colony is the same as that in the United Kingdom.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

During the year completion of roads for the transport of peat, paving in the town, and construction of new roads in the upper reaches of the town were carried out, and improvements in drainage and gutters, and surfacing with bitumen over a considerable area was continued.

A wood and iron bridge was placed over the Murrel River for the convenience of travellers when the river is in flood, and the tracks leading to the West and South camps were redressed and a pathway for horse traffic formed in the centre of each.

Alterations forming part of the improvements to King Edward VII Memorial Hospital were carried out to the interior, increasing the number of wards and enlarging offices, etc., in use by the Medical Officers and staff.

Improvements were effected in Government Paddock by the playing field being extended, levelled and returfed.

A concrete building was erected on Ross Road for the Electrical Department embodying Telegraph Office, Broadcasting Studio, workshop and storerooms.

During the year the demand for water connections increased and the supply was enlarged by the addition of a spring to the south of the town, pumped by windmill, thus ensuring a continuous supply for the town and shipping.

A new Quarantine Station for imported stock was laid out, with sheds, pens, etc., at Navy Point on the north of Stanley Harbour, and improvements carried out on the Common by the drainage of marshlands, erection of turf animal shelters, fencing, etc.

The average number of men on the pay roll exclusive of monthly employees was 68 as compared with 92 in 1935.

The total expenditure incurred under Public Works was £15,725 for the year.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

The judicial system of the Colony is administered by a Supreme Court, in which the Governor sits alone as Judge, and a Magistrate's Court in Stanley. The majority of the farm managers are Justices of the Peace, and as such, have power to deal with minor offences. The local Police Force consists of four constables and a Chief Constable and is stationed entirely in Stanley. The Police Force is adequate to provide generally for the peace of the Colony and security of life and property. There is practically no crime in the Colony. Cases of petty theft and of injury to property, however, occur from time to time. Eight persons were dealt with in 1936 in the Summary Court and of this number five were convicted. No criminal issue came before the Supreme Court during the year; one case came before the Juvenile Court.

The prison in Stanley was inspected regularly by the medical authority and was found to be in a clean and satisfactory condition.

The Chief Constable is Gaoler-in-Charge of the gaol in Stanley.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

Fourteen Ordinances were passed by the Legislative Council in 1936, the most important of which were as follows:—

The Motor Car Ordinance, 1936, declaring the Law relating to Motor Cars.

The Immigration (Restriction) Ordinance, 1936, prohibiting immigrants to land in the Colony.

The Administration of Intestate Estates Ordinance, 1936, providing for the succession to Real and Personal Estate on Intestacy.

The Savings Bank Ordinance, 1936, governing the control and management of the Savings Bank.

The Whale Fishery (Consolidation) Ordinance, 1936, consolidating and amending the laws relating to Whale Fishery in the Colony of the Falkland Islands and its Dependencies.

The following subsidiary legislation was also enacted during the year:—

Proclamation No. 1 of 1936, prohibiting the export, including re-export, to Spain of arms and war materials, aeroplanes, aeroplane motors separate parts thereof, and munitions.

Order in Council of 12th September, 1936, amending Schedules I and II of the Wild Animals and Birds Protection (Amendment) Ordinance, 1913.

Rules of 8th February, 1936, for the grant of Travelling and Subsistence Allowances to Officers travelling on duty.

Rules of 12th May, 1936, for the grant of Travelling and Subsistence Allowances to Officers attending Conferences while on leave in the United Kingdom.

Rules of 11th July, 1936, made under section 14 (1) of the Savings Bank Ordinance, 1936, cancelling the Savings Bank Regulations, 1916.

Regulations of 8th February, 1936, repealing and replacing the Schedule to the Harbour Regulations, 1935, relating to the employment of local stevedores in loading and unloading ships trading to ports in the Colony.

Regulations of 9th April, 1936, repealing section 27 (*a*) of and repealing and replacing the Schedule to, the Pensions Ordinance, 1928.

Regulations of 16th April, 1936, amending the regulations relating to the award of the Colonial Police and Fire Brigades Long Service Medal made on the 5th of February, 1935.

Regulations of 11th July, 1936, repealing the Regulations made under the Whale Fishery Ordinance, 1908, and amending legislation.

Regulations of 12th September, 1936, made under the section 6 of the Motor Car Ordinance, 1936, relating to the registration and licensing of motor vehicles.

Regulations of 12th September, 1936, amending section 3 of the Whaling Regulations, 1936, in regard to the period during which Whales may be taken.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The revenue of the Colony for the year 1936 from all sources was £64,505 as compared with £49,813 in 1935, and from ordinary sources £57,944 as compared with £49,633 in 1935. The increase in revenue is mainly due to the following surplus receipts:—Interest on Joint Colonial Fund Deposits, £450; Sale of Postage Stamps, £3,455; Wireless Messages, £686; and Arrears of Contribution from the Dependencies to the Central Administration for the years 1933, 1934 and 1935, £5,169.

The expenditure on recurrent services was £41,115 or less by £3,714 than in 1935, and less by £16,829 than the revenue from ordinary sources.

The principal causes contributing to the excess expenditure on recurrent services in 1936 were:—An over-expenditure of £222 under Harbour Department, attributable to the cost of surveying Stanley Harbour; £122 under Education, due to the appointment of a Second Assistant Master and the inauguration of a Domestic Science Centre; an excess of £199 under Stock Department, as the result of purchasing grass-seeds for the improvement of grasslands; whilst under Miscellaneous £379 was the additional amount spent on passages, and the vote for Charitable Relief was exceeded by £220. In addition to expenditure or recurrent services a sum of £10,588 was expended on Public Works Extraordinary.

The revenue from all sources during the year was more than the expenditure of £51,702 by £12,803.

The following table gives the comparative figures of the expenditure and the revenue for the past five years:—

	Revenue.		*Expenditure.*	
	Ordinary.	*Total.*	*Ordinary.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£	£
1932	64,199	98,463	38,711	54,798
1933	59,333	66,417	37,156	52,335
1934	101,584	102,700	37,519	54,463
1935	49,633	49,813	44,829	59,806
1936	57,944	64,505	41,115	51,792

The Colony has no public debt. The excess of assets over liabilities on 31st December, 1936, amounted to £308,344 made up as follows:—

	£
Land Sales Fund	246,398
Other Surplus	61,946
	£308,344

The Colony's Reserve Fund on 31st December, 1936, amounted to £34,000.

The main heads of taxation are:—

1. Customs import and export duties.
2. Rates levied on house property.

The Customs import duties are on wines, malt, spirits, tobacco and matches, at the following rates:—

Wines ...	3s. a gallon in bulk or 3s. 6d. a dozen bottles of reputed pints.
Malt ...	6s. a gallon in bulk or 6d. a dozen bottles of reputed pints.
Spirits ...	20s. a gallon.
Tobacco...	4s. a pound.
Matches...	For every gross of boxes not exceeding 10,000 matches, 4s.

A preferential rate of nine-tenths of the duty is allowed on tobacco and cigarettes of Empire production and manufacture and matches of Empire manufacture and provenance are admitted duty free.

Export duties are collected on wool, whale oil and seal oil at the following rates:—

Wool	1s. for every 25 lb.
Whale oil and seal oil ...	1s. 6d. for every barrel of forty gallons, or 9s. a ton.

The yield in 1936 from each source was as follows:—

	£
Import Duties	4,222
Export duties	8,275
Rate on house property	853

There are no excise or stamp duties and no hut tax or poll tax.

PART II.—THE DEPENDENCIES.

I.—GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

General.

The Dependencies are divided into two main groups, the one consisting of South Georgia with the South Orkneys and the South Sandwich Islands, and the other of the South Shetlands with Graham's Land.

Geography.

The island of South Georgia lies about 800 miles to the east of the Falkland Islands, in $54\frac{1}{2}°$ south latitude, the South Orkneys and the South Sandwich Islands being 450 miles to the south-west and south-east, respectively, of South Georgia. The northern point of the South Shetlands is about 500 miles to the

south of the Falkland Islands. South Georgia with the South Orkneys and South Sandwich group of Dependencies is bounded by the fiftieth parallel of south latitude and by the twentieth and fiftieth meridians of west longitude, and the South Shetlands and Graham's Land by the fifty-eighth parallel of south latitude and by the meridians of longitude 50 and 80 west. South Georgia is the principal island in the Dependencies and is the only portion of them inhabited throughout the year except for the meteorological station which is maintained by the Argentine Government on Laurie Island in the South Orkneys. It has an area of about 1,450 square miles (statute), is about 100 miles in length with a maximum breadth of 20 miles, and consists mainly of steep mountains from which glaciers descend. There is but little flat land and the island is almost entirely barren, the south-west side being permanently frozen. The main vegetation is some coarse grass which grows on the north-eastern side of the island, where the snow melts in the summer. There are no indigenous quadrupeds other than seals but reindeer have been introduced and are thriving well. There are many sea-birds including penguins and albatrosses. The sea-elephant, the sea-leopard and the Weddell's seal frequent its shores. The coast line has been indifferently charted but much useful work has been done in this direction during the past five years by the "Discovery" Expedition.

Climate.

Although Grytviken in Cumberland Bay, South Georgia, is little over a 100 miles further south than Stanley the difference in climate is very marked, that of the former approximating closely to conditions in the Antarctic. The mountains are ice-bound and snow-capped throughout the year and glaciers descend on the grand scale right to the sea. During the year 1936 the average mean temperature was 35·87° F. Rain fell on 88 days and snow or sleet on 91 days.

Within recent years instances of volcanic activity at Deception Island, South Shetlands, have been frequent. The first earthquake of which there is any definite record occurred to 1923, though it is stated by some of the whaling community that shocks were felt in 1912. In February, 1924, a strong tremor was experienced when a large rock forming the crest of a natural arch, and known locally as the "Sewing Machine," at the approach to Port Foster was disturbed, and, in 1925, during the absence of the whaling factory *Ronald,* one of the giant columns in the entrance of the harbour disappeared. Again, in the season 1928-9 several earthquake shocks were felt, the most pronounced being in March, 1929, when a large quantity of rock fell, completely changing the formation of the ridge on the east side of the harbour. The water in the harbour of Port Foster frequently becomes agitated by the subterranean heat, the shores in places being completely obscured by the dense vapour emitted.

History.

South Georgia and the South Shetland Islands were sighted and taken possession of for Great Britain by Captain Cook in 1775, and the South Orkneys were discovered by Captain Powell of the British ship *Dove* who landed on Coronation Island on 7th December, 1821, and took possession of the group in the name of King George IV. The South Shetlands were discovered by Mr. W. Smith in the brig *Williams* in 1819 and were examined by Captain Bransfield in 1820. Captain Bransfield also discovered the first part of Graham's Land and Mr. John Biscoe discovered the west coast in 1832. Profitable sealing voyages to South Georgia were made prior to 1793 and British whalers were reported there in 1819. The fur-seal industry in the Dependencies achieved such proportions in the early part of the nineteenth century that expeditions were made to them in the two seasons 1820-1 and 1821-2 by no less than 91 vessels. So recklessly did they slaughter, however, that they are said practically to have exterminated the fur-seal, James Weddell stating that in 1822-4 these animals were almost extinct.

The meteorological station on Laurie Island in the South Orkneys to which reference has been already made was established in 1903 by the Scottish Antarctic Expedition under Mr. W. Bruce and was transferred by him in 1904 to the Argentine Government. Valuable contributions to the survey of the Dependencies have been made in recent years by the ships under the direction of the Discovery Committee, particularly the R.R.S. *Discovery II*. Knowledge of the South Georgia coast was much advanced in the years 1926-30, the South Sandwich group was surveyed in 1930, extensive running surveys were made in the South Orkneys in 1933, and from time to time in the South Shetlands.

II.—GOVERNMENT.

Constitutionally the Dependencies are subject to the same authority as the Colony proper, that is to say to the Governor and to the Executive and Legislative Councils. Ordinances enacted by the latter body, however, in respect of the Colony do not have application to the Dependencies unless they are specially applied.

The Dependencies, in contradistinction to the Colony, are peopled almost exclusively and utilized mainly by foreigners and are governed from the Falkland Islands with a central administration in common. A resident magistrate and official staff are maintained at South Georgia, and control over whaling operations in the other Dependencies as carried out by representatives of the Government who accompany the expeditions.

There is no local government in South Georgia; in fact there are no communities other than the whaling stations which are run by the managers on behalf of the several companies owning them.

III.—POPULATION.

There is no permanent population in the Dependencies except in South Georgia where the figures fluctuate with the seasons of the whaling industry. The population in South Georgia is resident either at the privately-owned whaling stations or at the Government Headquarters at King Edward Cove in Cumberland Bay. During the summer it approximates to 700, practically all males, but during the winter it is not more than one-third of that number. The British inhabitants of South Georgia are limited practically to the Government staff and to the crews of British vessels. The remainder are almost exclusively Norwegian. One death, no births and no marriages occurred in the Dependencies in 1936.

IV.—HEALTH.

There is very little sickness in the Dependencies, even colds being of rare occurrence, though some unhealthiness arises from the lack of fresh food-stuffs.

No Medical Officer is maintained by the Government in the Dependencies, but the whaling companies have their own doctors, the Government contributing a share of the salary of the doctor stationed at Grytviken. At South Georgia there are well-equipped hospitals maintained by the whaling companies.

Weather conditions in 1936 were generally bad but health conditions were relatively good except that the constant bad weather and lack of sunshine tended to produce a state of mental depression bordering on melancholia in a number of cases.

V.—HOUSING.

The question of Housing does not really arise in the Dependencies. The officials in South Georgia are suitably housed in the quarters at King Edward Cove, and the arrangements made by the whaling companies to accommodate the personnel working on their stations are fully adequate.

VI.—PRODUCTION.

The only industry in the Dependencies, apart from sealing on a small scale, is whaling, and whale and seal oil and by-products of the whale, such as guano, are their sole products. The whaling season in the Dependencies during 1936-7 was restricted to the period from 16th October to 16th April, while sealing operations were carried on at South Georgia from 1st March to 31st October.

No floating factories operated under licence from the Government and the land station at Deception Island remained closed, fishing being suspended entirely at the South Shetlands and also

at the South Orkneys. At South Georgia only two of the five stations worked, namely, the Compania Argentina de Pesca at Grytviken and the South Georgia Company, Limited, at Leith Harbour. There was a slight improvement in the price of whale oil during the year.

The season was an exceptionally poor one, whales being scarce and weather conditions very unfavourable. Whales were rarely caught close to the Island and catching took place at a distance of from 80 to 150 miles from the whaling stations.

A total catch of 1,759 whales was made of which 121 were blue, 1,080 fin, 70 sperm, 471 sei and 17 humpback. The quantity of oil produced amounted to 81,089 barrels, with an average per " standard whale " of 103·56 barrels (a barrel is one-sixth of a ton or 40 gallons). The production of guano and whale-meat meal amounted to 80,378 bags of 100 kilograms.

The following table shows, for comparative purposes, the actual catch, " standard whales ", the oil and guano production, and the average for the past five seasons:—

Season.	*Actual Whales.*	*"Standard" Whales.*	*Oil Produced. Barrels.*	*Guano. Bags.*	*Averages. Oil. Barrels.*	*Averages. Guano. Bags.*
1932–33 ...	996	631	54,583	49,572	86·50	78·56
1933–34 ...	2,364	1,431	132,190	123,996	92·37	86·65
1934–35 ...	1,575	1,022	108,261	91,073	105·90	89·09
1935–36 ...	1,785	1,493	143,192	114,666	95·90	76·80
1936–37 ...	1,759	783	81,089	80,378	103·56	102·65

The total value of the season's production is estimated at £327,566, of which £270,300 represents the value of the oil, £56,266 guano, and £1,000 baleen.

A number of Falkland Islanders were again employed as labourers on the two land stations at South Georgia and also on board the floating factories belonging to Messrs. Chr. Salvesen, of Leith.

VII.—COMMERCE.

The total trade of the Dependencies in 1936 was valued at £816,748 of which £260,567 represented imports and £556,181 exports. Of the imports, whale oil (for re-export) accounted for £133,658; coal, coke and fuel oil, £75,076; hardware, £18,847; and provisions, £6,910. The exports of whale and seal oil amounted to £478,377 and of guano and bone meal to £74,722.

The following table gives the comparative values of the trade of the Dependencies for the past five years:—

	Imports. £	*Exports.* £	*Total.* £
1932	228,952	369,452	598,494
1933	200,557	337,353	537,910
1934	204,854	455,468	660,322
1935	177,239	325,483	502,722
1936	260,567	556,181	816,748

The increase in the value of the import and export trade is due to the greater amount of oil imported into South Georgia from the " high seas " for re-exportation and to the improvement in the market value of the oil. Excluding importations and exportations of whale oil from and for the " high seas ", about 25 per cent. of the value of the imports came from the United Kingdom. About 11 per cent. of the total exports were shipped to the United Kingdom. The bulk of the coal imported was obtained from the United Kingdom, and of the fuel oil from the Dutch West Indies. About 22 per cent. of the hardware came from the United Kingdom and 55 per cent. from Norway, while provisions were about equally divided between the United Kingdom, Argentina and Norway.

During the year 1936 the price of oil ranged from £16 to £21 a ton according to grade.

VIII.—WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

Labour in South Georgia and on board the floating factories is especially recruited on contract terms, almost exclusively from Norway. The bonus system on production is generally in vogue, the total earnings of an ordinary labourer ranging from £10 to £15 a month with all found. As there are no shops and no private trade in the Dependencies and as all food-stuffs are provided by the whaling companies for the personnel engaged on their stations the question of the cost of living does not arise.

IX.—EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

There were three children only in the Dependencies in 1936 all under school age and therefore the problem of education does not arise.

The whaling companies operating in South Georgia run private cinematograph shows for the benefit of the men employed on their stations. Interest is taken in football and in other forms of sport such as ski-ing during the winter months, when there is deep snow.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Provisional arrangements were made with the Falkland Islands Company, Limited, for two voyages by their s.s. *Fitzroy* during the year for the purpose of conveying mails to and from South Georgia. During the whaling season direct sailing from Europe to South Georgia and *vice versa* are in the normal course not infrequent. A number of the vessels of the high seas whaling fleet call at South Georgia on their way to the fishing grounds in November and on their return journey in March.

Mails are received and despatched either direct or via Stanley by opportunities as they offer. In summer no long intervals occur but in winter the delay may on occasions be considerable. Postal rates are the same as from and to the Colony proper.

The Government maintains a wireless station at Grytviken, which is in regular communication with Stanley, through which traffic is passed beyond the limits of the Colony. The Argentine Government is permitted to maintain a wireless station on Laurie Island, in the South Orkneys. There are no railways or roads in the Dependencies. Two floating docks are maintained at South Georgia, one at Grytviken and the other at Stromness Harbour. The dock at Grytviken has an overall length of 133 feet and a breadth of 34 feet with a lifting capacity of 600 tons. It is capable of taking vessels up to 140 feet in length and drawing 15 feet 6 inches. Stromness dock it 150 feet long, 34 feet wide and its lifting capacity is 700 tons. It will take vessels up to 160 feet in length with a draught of 15 feet.

Grytviken, South Georgia, and Port Foster at Deception Island, in the South Shetlands, are the only ports of entry.

The following table shows the number of vessels which entered at South Georgia during 1936:—

	Steam.		*Sailing.*	
Nationality.	*Vessels.*	*Tonnage.*	*Vessels.*	*Tonnage.*
British	64	126,468	—	—
Foreign (mostly Norwegian) ...	21	29,780	1	497
	85	156,248	1	497

XI.—BANKING, CURRENCY, AND WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

No banks—commercial, agricultural, or co-operative—are in existence in the Dependencies. Such facilities as are afforded in the Colony through the Treasury at Stanley, for example, by the Government Savings Bank for deposit or by the Commissioner of Currency for remittances, are available in South Georgia through the agency of the Magistrate at Grytviken.

The legal tender currency is British sterling and Falkland Islands notes.

Weights and measures are generally British or Norwegian standard. Whale and seal oil is calculated by the barrel at six barrels of forty gallons to the ton, and guano and other by-products of the whale in hundreds of pounds or in kilograms.

XII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

No public works were carried out by the Government during the year.

XIII.—JUSTICE AND POLICE.

The Magistrate, South Georgia, sits at Grytviken in a court of first instance and the Supreme Court of the Colony at Stanley is common to all Dependencies. During 1936 no case of serious

crime was brought before the Court. Despite the trying conditions, the personnel of the whaling industry forms a most peaceful and law-abiding community, seldom calling for the intervention of the civil authorities: a fact which in itself speaks highly of the standard of discipline maintained by the managers of the several stations.

XIV.—LEGISLATION.

See under Chapter XIV of Part I of this Report.

XV.—PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

The Dependencies revenue which is derived almost entirely from the whaling industry amounted in 1936 to £24,344. The expenditure, excluding that from the Research and Development Fund, was £19,851.

The following table shows the comparative figures of revenue and expenditure during the past five years:—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1932	17,446	20,143
1933	12,081	18,384
1934	14,892	14,892
1935	12,617	12,617
1936	24,344	19,851

The decrease in the returns of revenue and expenditure is due, as in the immediately preceding years, to the restricted scale on which whaling operations have been conducted.

The Dependencies have no public debt. The surplus of assets over liabilities as at 31st December, 1936, was £294,305, earmarked as follows:—

	£
Research and Development Fund ...	291,907
" Discovery " Pension Fund	2,398
	£294,305

The main heads of taxation are Customs duties on the importation of alcoholic liquors and tobacco, and on the exportation of whale and seal oil and by-products of the whaling industry such as guano. Import duties amounted to £481 in 1936 and export duties to £15,590. The Customs tariff on importation is the same as in the Colony. The export duty on whale and seal oil stood at 1s. 6d. a barrel or 9s. a ton. The export duty on guano is at the rate of 1½d. per 100 lb.

There are no excise or stamp duties, and no hut tax or poll tax.

APPENDIX.

Bibliography.

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Title.	*Author.*	*Date.*	*Publisher.*	*Price.* s.	d.
Egmont Port, Account of last expedition.*	Bernard Penrose	1775	—	—	
Falkland Islands.	G. T. Whitington	1840	Smith, Elder and Co. and J. Ridgway.	—	
Falkland Islands.	Sir W. L. Allardyce, G.C.M.G.	1909	Garden City Press, Letchworth.	—	
Story of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies.	Sir T. R. St. Johnstone, K.C.M.G.	1920	Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley.	—	
The Falkland Islands.	V. F. Boyson	1924	Clarendon Press	10	c
Falkland Islands, a short notice prepared on the occasion of the Centenary of the Colony.	J. M. Ellis	1933	Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley.	1	c
Antarctica.	Nordenskjold and Anderson.	1905	Hurst and Blackett	18	c
Memorandum on the sheep-farming industry in the Falkland Islands.	Sir John Middleton, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.	1924	Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley.	2	6
Report of an Investigation into the Conditions and Practice of Sheep-farming in the Falkland Islands.	Hugh Munro	1924	Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley.	2	6
Final Report on Geological Investigations in the Falkland Islands, 1920–2.	H. A. Baker	1924	Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley.	2	6
The Climate and Weather of the Falkland Islands.	C. E. P. Brooks	1923	Colonial Secretary's Office, Stanley.	1	6
A botanical survey of the Falkland Islands.	Carl Skottsberg	1913	Almquist and Wiksells, Uppsala.	11	6
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Birds of the Falkland Islands.	A. F. Cobb, B.A., F.R.G.S.	1933	H. F. & G. Witherby	7	6
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Report of the Interdepartmental Committee on Research and Development in the Dependencies of the Falkland Islands.	Cmd. 657	1920	H.M. Stationery Office.	2	
South Georgia.	L. Harrison Matthews.	1931	Simpkin and Marshall, Ltd.	15	
Whaling in the Antarctic	A. G. Bennett	1931	Blackwood	7	
Whaling and other Researches.	"Discovery" Reports.	1929–	Cambridge University Press.	Vario price	
Blue Book.		Annual			

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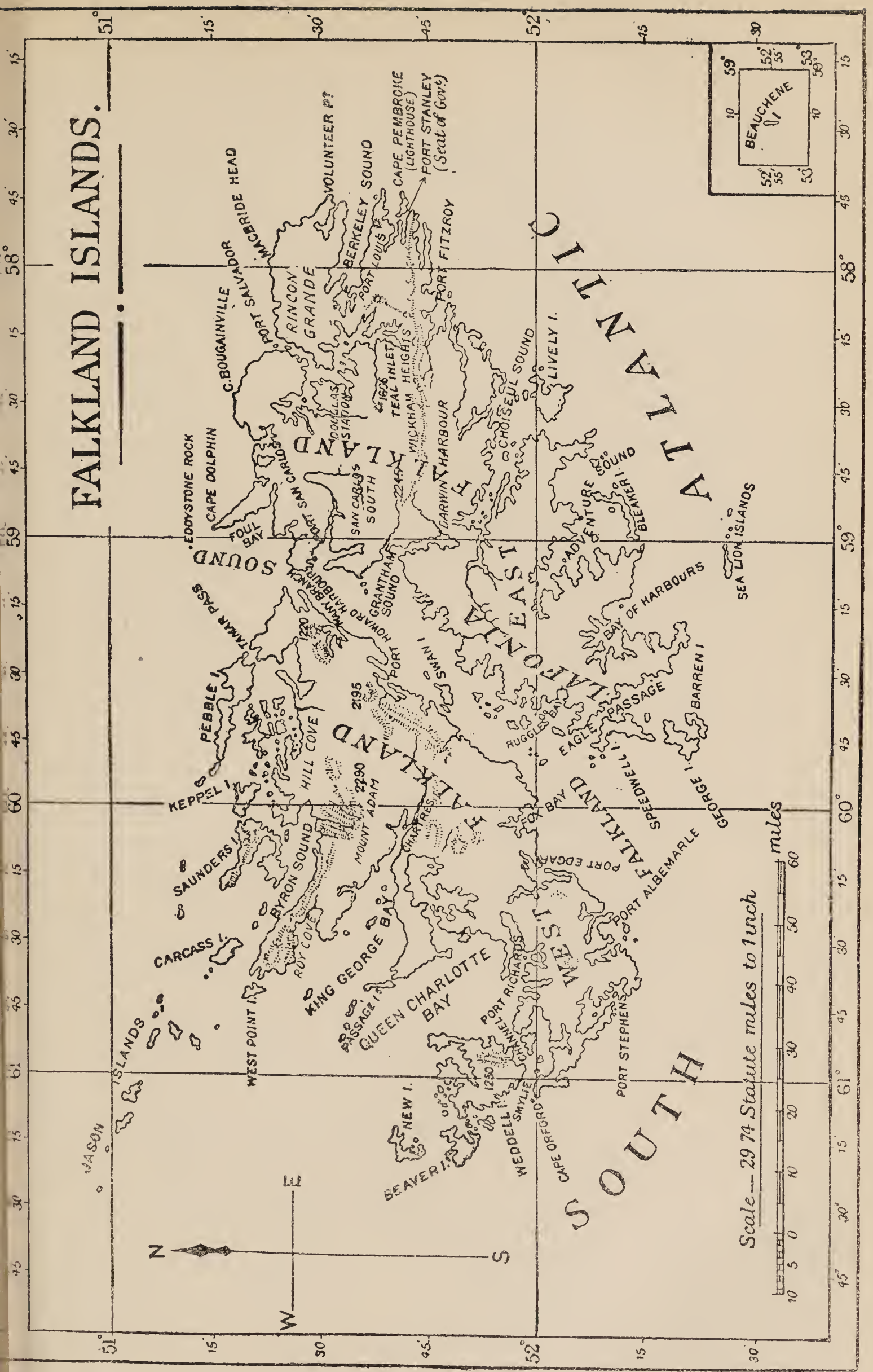

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Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A comprehensive Survey, including Memoranda on the Economic Situation of the individual Dependencies and on the Products of the Colonial Empire

Survey for 1935 [Colonial No. 126] £1 5s. (£1 5s. 8d.)

CUSTOMS TARIFFS OF THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

Fourth Edition, 1937

I. Africa [Colonial No. 127–1] 3s. 0d. (3s. 3d.)

II. Eastern, Mediterranean, and Pacific [Colonial No. 127–2] 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)

III. West Indies [Colonial No. 127–3] 4s. 0d. (4s. 4d.)

EMPIRE SURVEY

Report of the Proceedings of the Conference of Empire Survey Officers, 1935.

The Conference was mainly occupied with questions related to trigonometrical and topographical surveying. It also discussed the various aspects of air survey work with particular reference to aerial photography and the production of charts and maps [Colonial No. III] £1. (£1 0s. 6d.)

VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN THE COLONIAL EMPIRE

A Survey [Colonial No. 124] 6d. (7d.)

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Colonial Development Advisory Committee for the period 1st April, 1936, to 31st March, 1937 [Cmd. 5537] 6d. (7d.)

PALESTINE ROYAL COMMISSION

Report [Cmd. 5479] 6s. 6d. (6s. 8d.)

Minutes of Evidence (with Index) [Colonial No. 134] £1 15s. (£1 15s. 6d.)

Memoranda prepared by the Government of Palestine [Colonial No. 133] 9s. (9s. 6d.)

Summary of Report (with Extracts and Map) [Colonial No. 135] 9d. (10d.)

PALESTINE

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